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# 300th Military Intelligence Brigade's *Linguist Review*

“Excellence in Language”

## The Future Army Linguist Force

The US Army linguist of the future should be capable of communicating effectively in both English and the foreign language in which he is trained. This communication must be combined with other key skills, including computer skills that allow the linguist to access databases of information specific to language-related military occupational specialties, as well as familiarity with the latest computer software, which will allow them to share information or intelligence gained by the linguist quickly within the Army and within the community of interest.

Most language specialties and skills impact directly on the intelligence field. For this reason, related MOS cross-training, or at the very least familiarization with intelligence activities and occupations should be emphasized if possible. Cross-training and familiarization by linguists will permit a seamless understanding of the overall process of how language-related information is developed, processed, and utilized by the intelligence consumer. Additionally, the linguist should understand the gravity of getting the information right and sent up in a timely manner. This is where vocabulary development and maintenance comes in to play. If a language vocabulary is allowed to lie fallow and undeveloped, ultimately it becomes dated and of limited use. By routine use, efforts to improve the target-language working vocabulary, and the conscious effort by the linguist to constantly learn new words, the cumulative language skills over the course of years will be dramatic. The Army linguist of the future, whether active duty or reserve, should make a concerted effort to maintain an active curiosity about the language being studied. With this attitude, and a willingness to attend periodic language maintenance and improvement course, the linguist will be an essential part of the language program and a key asset to the command.

Linguists within a command should be used by the commander to foster both an understanding of the culture of a given country,

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Comments or opinions  
expressed here are not  
necessarily those of the  
Department of Defense or  
Utah National Guard

or region, but should also be used to interpret language immediately into English when feasible. The linguist should also be fully capable of scanning open source foreign language material and tip-off items of importance, in addition to being able to accurately translating information of interest into English at a rapid rate. With these skills, the daily foreign language press can be a vital source of information for the commander.

The unit command language program should be a vital source of language maintenance, enhancement and the cultivation of interest by linguists. The CLP can perform this mission by offering on-site language training, civilian language training at universities in or outside the US, intensive language training programs, and the attendance of highly trained and motivated linguists at the Worldwide Language Olympics as an incentive and a reward for more maintaining highly-honed language skills. The CLP should offer computer-based audio and video in the target language, as well as access to SCOLA and other language programs, which would promote a continued interest on the part of the linguist to improve the craft of the foreign language skills, which the 21<sup>st</sup> century military environment requires.

--SSG Roy Dean Strunk, 260<sup>th</sup> MIB (Florida National Guard)  
“Linguist of the Year” for 300<sup>th</sup> M.I. Brigade (Linguist)

### Getting To Know the 300th's "Linguist of the Year"

SSG Strunk has numerous achievements that qualify him for this award. Most recently he attended the 2002 World Language Olympics where he and SGT Jorge Lopez of Bravo Company won a Gold Medal in the "Showdown" competition and were awarded the highest Single Team Points Award. SSG Strunk has been with the 260 Military Intelligence Battalion for several years. During that time he has supported several mission and exercises using his linguist skills. During SSG Strunk's tenure at the 260<sup>th</sup> MI BN he has held several positions from Interrogator to the BN CLPM NCO. As the CLPM NCO SSG Strunk assisted in the language testing, teaching language and MOS classes, assisting in the development of the Language SOP and supporting the Command Language Program.

**Think you've got the languages codes down? Well, not for long. DoD is converting from digraphs to trigraphs as follows:**

Afrikaans	AA	AFR	Latvian	LE	LAT
Albanian	AB	ALB	Lingala	LJ	LGL
Amharic	AC	AMH	Lithuanian	LT	LTH
Arabic	AD	ARB	Macedonian	MA	MCD
Armenian	AR	AMN	Malaysian (Malay)	ML	MLY
Azerbaijani	AX	AZR	Moldovan	RQ	RUM
Baluchi	BT	BLC	Mongolian	MV	MGL
Basque	BQ	BSQ	Moro	MH	TSG
Belarussian	BL	BLR	Nepali	NE	NPL
Bengali	BN	BNG	Norwegian	NR	NWB
Berber	BR	BRB	Papiamento	PA	PPM
Bulgarian	BU	BLG	Pashto-Afghan	PV	PSA
Burmese	BY	BUR	Persian-Farsi	PF	PRF
Cambodian	CA	KMR	Polish	PL	POL
Cebuano	VB	CEB	Portuguese	PY	PTG
Chechen	CK	CHE	Punjabi	PJ	PJB
Chechewa	NY	NYJ	Romanian	RQ	RUM
Chinese-Cantonese	CC	CCN	Russian	RU	RUS
Chinese-Mandarin	CM	CHN	Serbian/Croatian	SC	SRC
Czech	CX	CZC	Shona	SH	SHN
Danish	DA	DNS	Sindhi	SD	SND
Dari	PG	PRA	Sinhala	SJ	SNL
Dinka	DJ	DNK	Slovak	SK	SLO
Dutch	DU	DUT	Slovenian	SL	SLV
Estonian	ES	EST	Somali	SM	SML
Finnish	FJ	FIN	Sotho	SP	SOT
French	FR	FRE	Spanish	QB	SPN
Georgian	GG	GRG	Swahili	SW	SWA
German	GM	GER	Swedish	SY	SWD
Greek	GR	GRK	Tadjik	TB	TJK
Haitian-Creole	HC	HCR	Tagalog	TA	TAG
Hebrew	HE	HBW	Tamil	TC	TML
Hindi	HJ	HND	Tausug	MH	TSG
Hungarian	HU	HNG	Thai	TH	TAI
Icelandic	JC	ICE	Tibetan	TJ	TBT
Ilocano	JL	ILC	Tigrinya	TL	TGN
Indonesian	JN	IND	Turkish	TU	TUR
Italian	JT	ITL	Turkmen	UB	TKM
Japanese	JA	JPN	Ukrainian	UK	UKR
Javanese	JV	JVN	Urdu	UR	URD
Kachin	KH	KCN	Uzbek	UX	UZB
Kazakh	KE	KAZ	Vietnamese	VN	VNM
Khirghiz	KM	KRG	Visayan-Cebuano	VB	CEB
Korean	KP	KOR	Xhosa	WH	XHS
Kurdish	KU	KUR	Yoruba	YQ	YRB
Lao	LC	LAO	Zulu	XU	ZUL

## 141<sup>st</sup> CLP Corner!

In August of 2002 I came to the 141<sup>st</sup> MI BN as the full time CLPM and Training NCO for HHSC. In this short time that I have been at the 141<sup>st</sup> I have learned many things. First, I have come to understand how much work all of us need to do on proficiency of our individual languages. I have sent out an Excel spreadsheet to each company telling each Commander where each soldier is at. If you have questions about when you test again, your full time Readiness NCO should be able to tell you. Secondly, I am working with the brigade CLPM to get us more language study materials so that you can spend more time on your language study at drill. Also those that have 3/3 on the language, find those that are also in that language that are not 3/3 and mentor them on there language. The goal for the Brigade is to have everyone at a 2/2 or better. I think that we all can achieve this goal, with some hard work. Those that have the opportunity to be mentored should take advantage of this time to work hard on their specific language. We all need to be committed and motivated to make sure our languages are where they need to be. All ATCO's in the BN after testing individuals need to send or go up to Draper and have their test graded. When you do this make sure that BDE, BN and your company readiness NCO's gets a copy. Each company should be keeping track of who has tested and who hasn't. The BN CLPM should also have a record. If you have discrepancies about your DA 330's go to your readiness NCO first and then they will come to me if they can not solve the problem. If anyone gets below a 2/2 you have the opportunity to test again six months later to the date you tested last. I hope that if you are one of these soldiers you take the opportunity to test when the chance arises. The goal of the BDE is to have everyone be at or above a 2/2 proficiency. I look forward to serving as the CLPM for the 141<sup>st</sup>. There are a lot of things I will be working on to make sure your language proficiency is up to where you want it in the next few months. With the SATB and the USR upon us we are making sure that language records are up to date and that everything is in order. I know that the 141<sup>st</sup> MI BN will have a lot of missions over this next year, make sure you are keeping your language study a priority. Let's make the 141<sup>st</sup> MI BN the best Linguist BN in the Nation.

--OC Jeffrey S. Porter, 141<sup>st</sup> MI BN CLPM



## What it really was

Have you ever found yourself thinking initially that something was of little or no value and then later regretted you had not taken the opportunity to participate in or acquire what that may have been? Or maybe you decided to take advantage of the opportunity anyway for whatever reason and then realized along the way how much better off you were for having done so?

The latter was such was the case for me this past summer with the Instructor Certification Course (ICC) offered by the Defense Language Institute (DLI) here at home with one of their Mobile Training Teams (MTTs).

For two weeks, our instructors worked exhaustively to present us techniques on how we could best train our soldiers in language. Their understanding of the subject matter as well as the way they instructed it was excellent. If success could be measured on changing people's views on correct and incorrect ways to instruct, I would have to admit that they were extremely successful. I discarded some very long held beliefs about language instruction that were not in keeping with what I was seeing work on me and others as we were being used as guinea pigs for some of their examples.

Avoiding a discourse on specifics, a summary for the experience would be, "how could anybody teach without being aware of what was taught in the ICC course?" It is my request that all persons planning to mentor or instruct our soldiers take the course and personally capture the essence. Both the instructors as well as the instructed will reap positively for doing so.

--CW2 David B L Miles, CLPM, 300th MI Brigade

***" While it takes longer to acquire minimal competence in a language than to train for most military occupations, there is less opportunity for and less emphasis placed on, the maintenance of the more expensive skill. "***

--Kurt E. Muller, " On the Military Significance of Language," *Modern Language Journal*, Winter 1981, 365

# *Language Comparison by LTC Wayne McArthur*

Have you ever wondered how many languages there are in the world? As we consider such a question it might seem like asking how many religions are there in the world? The answer for many of us might be something like, "As many as there are people and changing daily."

The draft Army Language Master Plan (ALMP) prepared by Dr. Carter originally called for the Army to maintain the ability to speak 25 different languages. In later drafts this number of languages to be spoken fluently by the Army increased to 37. With what percent of the world population would the Army communicate if soldiers mastered 37 different languages? Recently a civilian organization headquartered in Salt Lake City concerned about communicating with the world's population in their native language indicated they have now published some written literature for the world in 100 different languages. They assert that with 50 additional language projects underway they will increase their ability to communicate with every citizen of the world in their native language.

This group indicates they have one important book in 61 different languages which means that over 87% of the world's population can read this book in their native tongue. Several years ago the Army indicated the 300<sup>th</sup> MI Brigade should be able to speak 66 different languages. A comparison of what this civilian organization speaks and what the army speaks might be of interest in terms of whether the language is used in a high threat area or not.

<u>Army Languages</u>	<u>Civilian Organization Languages</u>	<u>Country</u>
1. Albanian	1. Afrikaans	South Africa
2. Arabic (modern)	2. Albanian	Albania
3. Arabic-Iraqi	3. Amharic	East Africa
	4. Arabic	Middle East
		Middle East
	5. Armenian – East	Armenia
	6. Armenian - West	Armenia
4. Bengali	7. Aymara	Chile
	8. Bengali	India
	9. Bikolano	Philippines
5. Bulgarian	10. Bislama	Pacific Islands
	11. Bulgarian	Bulgaria
	12. Cakchiquel	Central America
	13. Cambodian	Cambodia
	14. Catalan	Italy Island
	15. Cebuano	Philippines
6. Chinese Mandarin	16. Chamorro	Philippines
7. Czech	17. Chinese	China, Taiwan
8. Danish	18. Czech	Czechoslovakia
9. Dutch	19. Danish	Denmark
	20. Dutch	Holland
	21. Efik	Africa
	22. English	USA, Canada, England
	23. Estonian	Estonia
	24. Fante	Africa
	25. Finnish	Finland
	26. Fijian	Fiji
10. French	27. French	France, Canada, Algeria, and Belgium
11. German	28. German	Germany
12. Greek	29. Greek	Greece
	30. Guarani	Paraguay
13. Haitian-Creole	31. Haitian	Haiti
	32. Hawaiian	Hawaii
14. Hebrew		Israel
	33. Hmong	U.S., Laos, Thailand, China
15. Hindi	34. Hindi	India
	35. Hiligaynon	Philippines
16. Hungarian	36. Hungarian	Hungary
	37. Icelandic	Ice Land
	38. Igbo	Central Africa
	39. Ilokano	Philippines
17. Indonesian	40. Indonesian	Indonesia
18. Italian	41. Italian	Italy
19. Japanese	42. Japanese	Japan
	43. Kekchi	Central America
	44. Kisii	West Africa
	45. Kiribati	Philippines

20. Korean	46. Korean	North Korea, South Korea
21. Kurdish	47. Kuna	
	48. Laotian	Turkey
	49. Latvian	Laos
	50. Lingala	Latvia
	51. Lithuanian	East Africa
	52. Malagasy	Lithuania
	53. Malagasy	Madagascar
	54. Marshallese	Madagascar
	55. Maya	Philippines
	56. Mam	Mexico
	57. Maori	Central America
	58. Navajo	Pacific Islands
	59. Niuean	US
22. Norwegian	60. Norwegian	Philippines
	61. Palaun	Norway
	62. Pampango	Philippines
	63. Pangasinan	Philippines
	64. Papiamentu	Philippines
23. Persian-Farsi	65. Persian	Venezuela
	66. Pohnpeian	Iran
24. Polish	67. Polish	Philippines
25. Portuguese	68. Portuguese	Poland
26. Punjabi		Portugal, Brazil
	69. Quiche	Pakistan
	70. Quichua-Bolivia	Central America
	71. Quichua-Ecuador	Bolivia
	72. Quichua-Peru	Ecuador
	73. Rarotongan	PeruPunjabi
27. Romanian	74. Romanian	Pacific Islands
28. Russian	75. Russian	Romania
29. Serbo – Croatian	76. Croatian	Russia
	77. Samoan	Serbia
	78. Shona	Samoa
	79. Sinhala	East Africa
30. Spanish/ So American	80. Spanish	India
	81. Swahili	Spain, Mexico, Central and South America
31. Swedish	82. Swedish	East Africa
32. Tagalog	83. Tagalog	Sweden
	84. Tahitian	Philippines
	85. Tamil	Tahiti
	86. Telugu	India
33. Thai	87. Thai	India
	88. Tongan	Thailand
	90. Trukese	Tonga
	89. Turkish	Philippines
34. Turkish	91. Turkish	Turkey
	92. Tzotzil	Turkey
	93. Tzotzil	Central America
35. Ukrainian	94. Ukrainian	Southern Mexico
36. Urdu	95. Urdu	Ukraine
37. Vietnamese	96. Vietnamese	India, Pakistan
	97. Waray	Vietnam
	98. Welsh	Philippines
	99. Xhosa	England
	100. Zulu	South Africa
		Zimbabwe

In reviewing the above languages, the countries that have the most “dialects” are India and the Philippines, which are also the most often-quoted countries when people say it is impossible to count the number of languages. The next time you hear a new language, as we heard when the ALMP was first published like Urdu, we can refer back to this list and more than likely find it.

Overall, it is amazing how close we are to speaking the more important languages in the world and those that we will need for the future threat. The most difficult and missing languages are obvious as we continue the war on terrorism. In Afghanistan, for example, Pushtu or Pashto is the official language, yet it does not appear in the above lists at all. The Army, however, has begun some instructional courses in this language. Also, where was Osama Ben Ladin before he moved to Afghanistan? Sudan or somewhere in East Africa. Notice how many languages the Army doesn’t worry about in East and West Africa. So although it looks like Army planners are doing okay in covering the more important bases, it is virtually impossible to foretell some of the languages that will be significant for us in the future.

# 300<sup>th</sup> M.I Brigade Linguist Honor Roll – OCT 02

We would like to recognize our outstanding linguists who are currently maintaining a 3/3 level in their languages.

## HHC 300<sup>th</sup> MI BDE

MAJ	Stevens, Steve G	LC
MAJ	Swatsenbarg John A	LC
SSG	Goff Jason D	QB
SPC	Infante, Joseph	QB
LTC	McArthur, Wayne	QB
CPT	Summers, Scott	QB
LTC	Wixom, Raymond	QB
MAJ	Stevens, Steve G	TH
MAJ	Swatsenbarg John A	TH

## 141<sup>st</sup> MIB (LING)

WO1	Chow David Yanchee	CC
WO1	Chow David Yanchee	CM
SSG	Grimley Nathan Takashi	CM
CPL	Griswold Timothy Aaron	CM
SGT	Tillmann Wesley Friedrich	CM
SGT	Tuley Brett Duane	CM
MSG	Waters Michael Lynn	DU
PFC	Brinton Chad Kay	FR
SGT	Jones Landon Richard	FR
SGT	Lambert Jonathan Curtis	FR
SPC	Townsend, Aaron	FR
SGT	Lyons Jeffrey Eugene	JT
CW4	Holton, Paul	KP
SSG	Black Lyle Burton	PQ
CW4	Broce Ronald Edward	PQ
SPC	Cazier Nathan Allen	PQ
CPT	Diederick, Paul	PQ
SGT	Eves James Brandon	PQ
SFC	Baggerly Lyron Otis	QB
SPC	Birchenough James R	QB
SSG	Boyd Shawn Michael	QB
SGT	Bybee Bradford Dean	QB
CPT	Calder Steven Richard	QB
CW2	Campbell Corby Glen	QB
SSG	Carlicci Hector Eloyd	QB
SFC	Chidester David A	QB
1LT	Cousins Matthew William	QB
SFC	Cowan Brian Robert	QB
CPT	Craner Tyler Christian	QB
SSG	Dedrickson Paul Alan	QB
SGT	Eves James Brandon	QB
1SG	Figueroa Isaac	QB
CW2	Fotheringham Craig Forrest	QB
SFC	Gilson Brian James	QB
SFC	Gonzalez Victor Hugo	QB
SSG	Grover Stewart Blaine	QB
SGT	Hardenbrook Jeffrey Lee	QB

SPC	Hinton Timothy Walker	QB
SPC	Huddleston Christopher R	QB
SSG	Huerta Jorge Enrique	QB
SFC	Jaramillo Gonzalo Rodas	QB
SFC	Jimenez Edwin Rene	QB
1LT	Jones Matthew Sterling	QB
CPT	Judd Kenneth Stephen	QB
1SG	Lee Leo Gene	QB
SSG	Lindbloom Edward Graham	QB
SFC	Lofland Michael Bradbury	QB
SPC	Mecham Blaine Iral	QB
CPT	Montoya Richard Anthony	QB
SSG	Morwood Dion Alexander	QB
SPC	Olsen Jason Val	QB
LTC	Olson, Scot Tyler	QB
SSG	Orellana Edward Andre	QB
SPC	Reyes William Orlando	QB
SFC	Sandberg Robert Dalton	QB
CW2	Searcy Brian Thomas	QB
SGT	Smemoe Loren David	QB
CW2	Smith Alan Wayne	QB
CPL	Smith Brandon Michael	QB
SSG	Sorensen Ryan Neil	QB
PFC	Sumi, Eric	QB
SSG	Ulloa Carlos Enrique	QB
SPC	Warner Paul Rex	QB
SGT	Watson Benjamin C	QB
SGT	Watson Steven Grant	QB
WO1	Wheeler Alan David	QB
1LT	Amendola Roland John	RU
SGT	Beck Russell Hall	RU
PFC	Bingham Kobin Lyman	RU
PFC	Merrell, Jason L	RU
SGT	Nelson Kody Ryan	RU
PFC	Perry, Steven G	RU
SGT	Robinson James Blane	RU
SPC	Sibio Zachary Bennett	RU
PFC	Willardson Spencer L	RU
SFC	Roberts Steven Lee	SY
SGT	Hepper Mark Arnold	TH

## 142<sup>nd</sup> MIB (LING)

SGT	Mcperson Jason Edward	AD
SGT	Weitzell Elizabeth Ann	AD
SGT	Harper Richard Fillmore Jr	BU
SGT	Schmolke Joseph Scott	BU
PFC	Dooley Keith Brian	CA

SFC	Larsen Richard Nicholas	CM
CW4	Emmer Paul	DA
LTC	Gunderson Edward G	DA
SGT	Harman Stewart Burke	DA
SGT	Peay Russell Brent	DA
SFC	Petersen Jim Lorenzo	DA
SGT	Sweet Rodney Jackson	DA
SFC	Terry Evan Ray Jr	DA
CW3	Bell Douglas Josiah	DU
SGT	Brooks Nathan Robert	DU
SFC	Helvy Ray Lee	DU
CW4	Nelson Merrill Lyle	DU
SPC	Wilson Brandon Clark	DU
SFC	Stephens James Leroy	FJ
SPC	Barlow James Verl	FR
SFC	Miasnik Christopher Stephen	FR
CPT	Thacker Brett David	FR
SGT	Bates Erik Winter	GM
	Cooper Caleb Levi	GM
	Cooper Clint Lucas	GM
SSG	Cornell Joseph Doyle	GM
SPC	Davis Clifford Roger	GM
SGT	Hulet John Michael	GM
SFC	Johnson Jess Clay	GM
SFC	Jorgensen Dale S	GM
	Lambert John Earl	GM
	Leishman Larry Robbins	GM
SGT	Miller Brett Micheal	GM
SFC	Mitchell Michael Danny	GM
SGT	Mueller Andrew Wilford	GM
PFC	Tripp Robert Edward	GM
SGT	Palmer Aaron James	HU
SGT	Plewe Tyler David	HU
	Degiorgio Roberto	JT
CPT	Devenish Douglas Victor	JT
SGT	Gardner Vaughn Henrie	JT
SGT	Noffsinger Benjamin Eric	JT
PFC	Pease Jonathan Boyd	JT
PFC	Vongphakdy Sisaliao Leo	LC
CW4	Emmer Paul	NR
LTC	Gunderson Edward G	NR
SGT	Harman Stewart Burke	NR

	Strong Cody James	NR
SGT	Sweet Rodney Jackson	NR
SFC	Terry Evan Ray Jr	NR
SGT	Turville Samuel James	NR
SFC	Rolfson Kade Spencer	PL
SPC	Brown Jeffrey Steven	PQ
SPC	Goodro Robert Matthew	PQ
SPC	Jones Jonathon Andrew	PQ
PFC	Lalliss Scott Wesley	PQ
CDT	Montgomery David Merrill	PQ
CPT	Parsons Robert Meade	PQ
CPT	Patterson Chris L	PQ
	Rigby Andrew	PQ
PFC	Sherer Jared Syeven	PQ
SPC	Smith Gordon Joseph	PQ
	Stearmer Brian Arthur	PQ
SSG	Thomson Gregory Kim	PT
SGT	Anderson Marcus Todd	QB
1LT	Ashby Lars Nielsen	QB
SSG	Ashton Marvin Joshua	QB
SGT	Baird Lonnie Joseph	QB
CPT	Becker David Albert	QB
SGT	Bess Kevin James	QB
CPT	Black Everett Harrington Iv	QB
WO1	Bowden Paul Erich	QB
SGT	Brandaris Carlos Alonso	QB
SPC	Brown Jeffrey Steven	QB
CW2	Buckley Neil Edward	QB
SFC	Buckner Robert Elwood	QB
CW2	Callister Gary Lyndon	QB
	Cammack David Earl	QB
WO1	Colver Arthur Dean	QB
SFC	Fillmore David Wayne	QB
SSG	Fonseca Jose Eustacio	QB
PFC	Fredericks Richard Jason	QB
SGT	French Erin Thomas	QB
SPC	Fry Trent Allen	QB
SFC	Gallegos Patricia Bernadett	QB
SPC	Gilramirez Mario Alberto	QB
PFC	Goodrick Daniel Scott	QB
CPT	Green Joseph Walton	QB
SFC	Guile Daniel Lee	QB
CW2	Hales Kerry Bevan	QB
SFC	Healey Gary Lynn	QB
CW2	Hernandez Andres Tapia	QB
SPC	Hilton Christopher Raymond	QB

2LT	Holman Bryan Keith	QB
SSG	Ibarra William Stanley	QB
SFC	Jepson Wendell Dee	QB
2LT	Keele Sterling Steven	QB
	Leahy James Alexander	QB
SFC	Leduc Christian Dale	QB
SSG	Lee Shane Dustin	QB
SFC	Livingston Theodore Lee	QB
PFC	Lyon Michael Adam	QB
SFC	Morgan Oliver Howard	QB
SGT	Peck Jared Garn	QB
SGT	Plumb Roy Hyrum	QB
SSG	Poll Charles Vine	QB
SGT	Powell Karl Sampson	QB
1LT	Reyescairo Dylan M	QB
MAJ	Rice Paul James	QB
SGT	Richards Adam Grant	QB
CW2	Sayer Phillip Kent	QB
2LT	Scoubes Keir Andrew	QB
SFC	Sessions Dean L	QB
	Sewell Joshua Paul	QB
MAJ	Sharp John Kelly	QB
PFC	Simmerman Robert Michael	QB
	Thygeron Kent Robert	QB
MAJ	Tolman Derek John	QB
SSG	Velez Francisco Javier	QB
	Villalona Miguel Vladimir	QB
CW2	Warner Reed Ched	QB
SFC	Wayment Lane B	QB
CPT	Wood Brian Reeve	QB
SPC	Bateman Joshua Samuel	RU
PFC	Bullock Gregory Smith	RU
SSG	Bybee Bryce Eugene	RU
WO1	Colver Arthur Dean	RU
SPC	Ellett Mathew Hayden	RU
SPC	Fessia Gregory Charles	RU
CW2	Jackson Richard Robert	RU
SSG	Kirkwood Jared	RU
	Kuttler Katherine Marie	RU
SPC	Nelson Torin Steed	RU
SPC	Otanez Tatiyana A	RU
SGT	Price Thomas Daniel	RU
SGT	Whaley Scotten Hugh	SC
SSG	Erickson Michael Golden	SY
SSG	Gardner William Douglas	SY
CPT	Lofgren Anthony S D	SY

	Cuison Ambrose Jericho	TA
1LT	Ellington Elev	TU

**223<sup>rd</sup> MIB (LING)**

not received

**260<sup>th</sup> MIB (LING)**

PFC	Huang	Ying	CC
2LT	Kruize	Muncko	DU
SSG	Baksh	Imtiaz	EZ
SSG	Smith	Laverne	EZ
SSG	Yap	Gilbert	EZ
SPC	Belabe	Nixon	FR
SGT	Labbe	John	FR
2LT	Pharaon	Jean	FR
SSG	Desir	Fresnel	HC
SGT	Jean-Baptiste	Elie	HC
SGT	Labbe	John	HC
SPC	Mocombe	Daniel	HC
SPC	Muirhead	Earnst	HC
2LT	Pharaon	Jean	HC
SSG	Sweitzer	Robert	JT
SFC	Park	Eunkyong	KP
2LT	Calsetta	Peter	PQ
SGT	Caraballo	Omar	PQ
SGT	Colls	Angel	PQ
SFC	Donis	Joaquin	PQ
SSG	Hernandez	Paul	PQ
SGT	Reigel	Randy	PQ
SPC	Rios	Cesar	PQ
SFC	Zevallos	Dario	PQ
SPC	Acosta	Noel	QB
SGT	Aguiar	Ovidio	QB
SSG	Andres	Icilda	QB
CW2	Blanco	Gustavo	QB
SGT	Bolivar	Miguel	QB
CPL	Caballero	Luis	QB
2 LT	Cabrera	Osvaldo	QB
2LT	Calsetta	Peter	QB
SSG	Cartagena	Oscar	QB
SPC	Castillo	Noel	QB
SGT	Colls	Angel	QB
SGT	Correa	Jesus	QB
PFC	Cruz	Luis	QB
SFC	Diaz	Edmund	QB

SPC	Diraddo	Gabriel	QB
1LT	Dominguez	Carlos	QB
SFC	Donis	Joaquin	QB
PFC	Ferreira	Newton	QB
SPC	Florez	Juan	QB
SSG	Garcia	Fernando	QB
SPC	Gayle	Wanda	QB
SPC	Gonzales	Ivan	QB
SSG	Guerrero	Jose	QB
SPC	Guerrero	Skarley	QB
SSG	Gutier	Rynald	QB
SPC	Gutierrez	Nilda	QB
PFC	Gutierrez	Dario	QB
SPC	Hernandez	Arthur	QB
SSG	Hernandez	Paul	QB
SPC	Hollinghead	Edith	QB
SSG	Huot	Edgar	QB
SPC	Jacquez	Carlos	QB
LTC	Janer	Pedro	QB
1LT	Lagoueyte	Jean-Paul	QB
SFC	Lamboyvelez	Tony	QB
SSG	Lopez	Sumaya	QB
SGT	Lopez	Edwin	QB
SGT	Lopez	Jorge	QB
SSG	Lopez	Sumaya	QB
SSG	Lopez-Reyes	Jose	QB
SSG	Lugo	Victor	QB
SPC	Madera	Jorge	QB
SGT	Mcmahon	James	QB
CPT	Mcmillan	Bridgett	QB
SSG	Mejia	Eduardo	QB
2LT	Moncada	Karla	QB
SPC	Morales	Beatriz	QB
SSG	Nadal	Jose	QB
1LT	Nardoni	Steven	QB
SPC	Pyatt	James	QB
PFC	Ramirez	Edward	QB
SGT	Reyessantos	Isidro	QB
SPC	Rios	Cesar	QB

2LT	Rodriguez	Jose	QB
1LT	Santana	Alejandro	QB
MAJ	Segura	Omar	QB
WO3	Sotolongo	Waldo	QB
SSG	Strunk	Roy	QB
SSG	Strunk	Roy	QB
SSG	Sweitzer	Robert	QB
SFC	Symonette	Marly	QB
SPC	Texidor	Janet	QB
SPC	Velez	Vannellia	QB
SGT	Walker	Patricia	QB
CPT	Zambrano	Nelson	QB
SFC	Zevallos	Dario	QB

**341<sup>st</sup> MIB (LING)**

1LT	Nassieb	Sami	AD
CDT	Doxey	Matthew	BU
PFC	Iankova	Dima	BU
1LT	Jensen	Kevin	CM
SFC	Frost	Larry	CX
SPC	Emilien	Jean	FR
SGT	Aschenbach	Hans	GM
CPT	Smith	Karl	GM
SGT	Hargett	James	KP
SFC	Lee	Sooyong	KP
SSG	Suh	Edward	KP
SPC	Ravanpey	Arman	PF
SGT	Adamczyk	Andrew	PL
SSG	Bulat	Dagmara	PL
1LT	Hogan	Agnes	PL
SPC	Mikula	Maciej	PL
SSG	Peters	James	PL
2LT	Rakowski	Joanna	PL
SPC	Stachowska	Olga	PL
CW3	Archer	Evan	QB
SGT	Bancke	Lawrence	QB

SFC	Cerna	Robin	QB
SGT	Chaidez	Nora	QB
SSG	Egusquiza	Cesar	QB
SGT	Estrada	Manuel	QB
SFC	Fernandez	Emilia	QB
SFC	Franco	Filimon	QB
SFC	Hines	John	QB
1SG	Ligon-Chapman	Wendy	QB
SSG	Llerena	Elliott	QB
SPC	Medina	Francisco	QB
SGT	Olson	Thomas	QB
SGT	Pena	Konning	QB
SPC	Reyes	Mario	QB
SSG	Rodriguez	Loendri	QB
CDT	Schneegans	Oscar	QB
SFC	Sigman	Kevin	QB
SGT	Skaggs	Erik	QB
CPT	Williams	Stuart	QB
SGT	Farnsworth	Janell	RU
SFC	Hart	Daniel	RU
CPT	Honea	William	RU
CPL	Kapustyan	Dimitry	RU
SGT	Vandenbos	Gary	RU
SSG	Vayl	Grigoriy	RU
MAJ	Larson	Scott	SY
SSG	Barin	Ronaldo	TA
SGT	Villacrusis	Enricho	TA

**415<sup>th</sup> MIB (LING)**

not received

(If you are a 30/30 linguist and your name doesn't appear here, it may be because your test has expired. Otherwise check with your unit CLPM or FTM Staff to make sure that their database gets updated.)

*"The preamble to the Constitution of the United States specifically states that the Union was formed to 'insure domestic Tranquility' and 'provide for the common defense.' Our enemies do not speak English when they are talking to each other about us. In today's world, national defense requires capabilities in foreign languages."*

--Dr. Ray Clifford, Chancellor, Defense Language Institute



### When studying or teaching languages, focus on hitting the five Cs...

- **Connections** – furthering one's knowledge of other disciplines through language
- **Communication** – listening, speaking, reading, writing
- **Communities** – using the language within and beyond the school/classroom setting
- **Cultures** – understanding self and those around you
- **Comparisons** – comparing aspects of the language with one's own knowledge

*(Standards for World Languages Learning, 1996)*

## Defense Language Proficiency Test 5

In the last issue of the Linguist Review (July 2002), there was an announcement about DLI's progress in the development of the next generation of the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT), which will be the DLPT5 (it is written with the number 5, not V, to distinguish it from other previous DLPTs). Because this version will differ from earlier versions in a couple of significant ways and because most soldiers aren't familiar with this project, I decided to devote some space in this issue to describe it in more detail.

The first major difference in the DLPT5 is that there will actually be two different levels of test: a lower level and an upper level. The lower level test would measure language proficiency in the range of 0+ to 3 on the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) scale, which is what all the previous versions of the DLPT have done. Unlike previous versions of the DLPT, however, the DLPT5 will have an upper level test that will allow for scores in the range of 2 to 4. (For more information on the ILR scale, which actually runs from 0 to 5, you can go to the brigade's Web site at

[http://www.ut.ngb.army.mil/CLP/linguists/links/ilr\\_scale.htm](http://www.ut.ngb.army.mil/CLP/linguists/links/ilr_scale.htm).)

The other main innovation with the DLPT5 is that the tests are supposed to be computer-delivered. They will retain their multiple-choice format, but the concept is that the tests will be taken and graded on a computer. Actually, the ultimate goal down the road is to have just one test, which measures levels 0+

through 4, that is computer-adaptive. This means that the questions would "adapt" to one's level of knowledge,

getting harder or easier, depending on one's level of understanding.

Prototype tests are currently being developed at DLI in Arabic (MSA), Chinese Mandarin, Korean, Persian-Farsi, Russian, and Spanish. DLI develops the tests and NSA reviews the passages and questions for level and suitability. Russian is supposed to be the first language in which there will be a pilot test.

Creating a DLPT5 for less commonly taught languages is not considered financially feasible at this time. For those languages, assessment would be based on an interview format. One would be given a passage to read and then, presumably, a native speaker of that language would ask the questions. This would not be a test of one's speaking ability in the native language! One could choose to answer in the target language or in English.

More information on this topic will be released as it becomes available. This will be a slow process with many issues that have to be answered. It could take years for full implementation, but it's nice to know what's going on and to see that technology is being integrated in new ways. Stay tuned.

**Major Steve Stevens**  
**Brigade Language Officer**